

BULLETIN

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA

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"The odd thing about babies is that when they do not know more than you do about life, they smirk at you in a manner which suggests that they do. Therefore I am always suspicious of babies."—MARK TWAIN.

THE EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

The Eastern Regional Conference will be held this year on January 7 and 8, 1926, instead of falling in the week immediately following Christmas, as has been the usual custom. The meetings will be held in the East Hall of the Russell Sage Foundation and the New York School of Social Work. Among those on the program are Dr. Alexander Goldenweisser of the New School of Social Research, Dr. Marion Kenworthy of the New York Bureau of Children's Guidance, Dr. John B. Watson, formerly of Johns Hopkins University, Miss Elsa Ueland of Carson College, Dr. Calvin Derrick of the new Training School for Institutional Executives and Workers, Mayor-elect James J. Walker of New York City, Mr. Allen T. Burns of the National Information Bureau, Mr. Burdette G. Lewis, of Department of Institutions and Agencies, New Jersey, Mr. John Fitch of the New York School of Social Work, and others dealing with various special topics. Personnel Problems, Institutional Care of Children, The State as Parent, Illegitimacy, Conduct Difficulties in Children, What Real Supervision Can Do, are the principal subjects that will be discussed. Detailed programs will be sent out within a short time and additional copies can be had from the office. The Conference Dinner, at which Mayor-elect Walker, Hon. Bernard Shientag, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz and others will speak, will be at the Town Hall Club, Thursday evening, January 7, 1926. Reservations may be made now at the League office at \$2.00 a plate.

A FEW PLEDGES STILL DUE

Mr. Cheney C. Jones, Chairman of the Finance Committee, advises us that the excellent response of our members toward added support of the League work in 1925 is marred by a few failures to pay pledges made. He would like to close 1925 with all pledges met and asks us to print this reminder.

THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCES

The Southern Regional Child Welfare Conference at Charleston, South Carolina, held October 20th and 21st,

was attended by child welfare workers from Florida, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Tennessee. Among the high-lights of the subjects discussed there were perhaps four that, from the standpoint of future progress, shone the brightest.

A Community's Duty in Providing Protective Work for Children was discussed from the point of view of a comprehensive preventive program. Emphasis was placed on the need of devoting some attention not only to the conduct of our own work but also to means by which the necessity for our work may to some extent be lessened. Child-placing agencies and institutions are after all working with the fragments of broken families. Shall we not give some thought to means by which break-down of family life may be prevented? Health work that will prevent sickness and death, mental hygiene that will detect and treat personality disorder, supervised recreation to replace idleness or destructive play in the precious leisure time of childhood, family social work to catch the breaking home while the causes of breakdown are in an incipient stage, schools that educate not just by pouring into the mind of a child a prescribed dose of information but by understanding and providing for him as a whole individual—these were among the phases of preventive social work that were stressed as being of concern to all child welfare workers. Definiteness and reality were given to the discussion by the findings of a recent survey of children's work made by the Florida Code Commission.

"Personnel problems" of institutions and child-placing agencies was another important topic given discussion. How can we raise the standards of case work for children both in and out of institutions unless we develop a trained personnel to do the work? Every executive knows how hard it is to replace an experienced worker with another worker of equivalent experience or training. The child welfare field is in acute need of some solution of its personnel problem.

Interested attention was given to the benefits of a Child Guidance Clinic in deciding problems of education, vocational training, and, most important of all, general adaptation to the realities of life. Case illustrations emphasized the fact that much of the inexplicable conduct of children with which so many child-placing and institutional workers vainly struggle is based upon

emotional conflict of which the child himself may be unconscious and that much of it disappears under enlightened treatment like dew before the sun. Should not children's workers make themselves acquainted with recent literature in the mental hygiene field?

Visiting teaching as a method of preventing school failure, truancy and other delinquency was entertainingly presented at a dinner meeting. Social case work, called visiting teaching, is the school's channel for learning to know its children as something more than receptacles for information. The child who does not "fit in" is no longer allowed to clog the wheels until in desperation he is thrown in the educational scrap heap. When symptoms of failure first become apparent he can be referred, in progressive schools, to the visiting teacher, who learning to know his family and learning to know him as a part of his family can frequently find the cause of his failure and remove it before it has grown chronic and costly to school, child, and society.

Between one hundred and one hundred and fifty people registered for the Conference.

A wide range of topics was discussed at the Southwestern Regional Conference, held in Dallas, Texas, November 9th and 10th, including the work of the Child Guidance Clinic there, the problem of illegitimacy in the Southwestern States, institutional care of children, the function of the courts in protecting children from adverse living conditions, and the preventive effect of Mothers' Aid and of such organizations as the Boy and Girl Scouts and the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.

The note of responsibility for broadly executed work was emphasized more than once, as for example when Dr. A. T. Jamison, Connie Maxwell Orphanage, Greenwood, South Carolina, stated positively that the responsibility of an institution still continues toward a child for whom admission has been asked even though he be not received. Dr. Jamison's long experience as an institution superintendent convinces him that a bare refusal is not enough either as a discharge of Christian obligation or as a social service. He is satisfied that many of the applications prove upon skilful investigation to be symptoms of a wide variety of needs in the child's family and he believes that the institution ought to be ready either to deal with those needs or to see that they are dealt with by another organization that is competent to do so.

State responsibility was emphasized several times during the Conference. Mr. Carstens pointed out that Texas is one of the few states in the South without a State Children's Bureau charged with the promotion and supervision of work for the dependent children of the State. The functions of such a Bureau or Department were well illustrated by Miss Margaret Reeves,

Director, Bureau of Child Welfare, State Board of Public Welfare, New Mexico, when she discussed the relation of Mothers' Aid laws in the Southwest to the general problem of child care. She believes that the efficiency of the work of her Bureau would be promoted by such legislation in New Mexico and described its effects as good in those States where it is given, even though the amounts are inadequate and the administration often in unskilful hands. A Children's Bureau, having the power to license and supervise the work of all agencies in the State, whether public or private, is in a strategic position to correlate all types of care as can be done by no other organ in a State. Until such a responsible central body is functioning development is apt to be very haphazard.

Discussion of the problem of illegitimacy in the Southwest brought out quite vividly the fact that only a minimum is being done by many of the organizations that deal with this problem to handle such cases with adequate case work methods. No type of problem requires more really sympathetic case work as distinguished from the emotional complex that is often set up in workers or persons who do not understand the need of thoroughness in such service. Shelter away from prying eyes, a "good" home for the baby and a job for the mother in some other community are too likely to be the criteria of success. While, as one speaker stated, the fathers of the children go forth in the world "unafraid and unashamed," but cowards who have shirked responsibility.

Case work processes were illustrated in a case conference conducted by Mr. Carstens and participated in by the members of the Conference. Dr. Harold I. Gosline of the Dallas Child Guidance Clinic was elected President for the coming year.

WHAT THE LEGION LEARNS FROM ITS FIRST SIX MONTHS

On the first of last May the Child Welfare Division of the American Legion began to function at the National Headquarters in Indianapolis, with Mr. John W. Gorby as Director, and Miss Emma C. Puschner as National Field Secretary. Up to that time children had been admitted to the Otter Lake Billet rather informally and some local care had been undertaken by posts that learned of children needing help. Fortunately no very definite policies of procedure had been developed, which allowed the new staff to plan the work properly from the beginning.

The first six months of their work bears out the statements of various leaders in the Legion to the effect that its work is intended to be conducted in closest co-operation with agencies and institutions already oper-

ating in different parts of the country. It also illustrates to some extent the use of the "billets" as adjuncts to the family adjustment and child placing features of the Legion work. One of the Legion officials has recently stated in a public address: "It is the desire of the National Child Welfare Committee to keep billets at a minimum and to use its present billets as clearing houses only and never as permanent homes for the children. It was believed at first that there would be many whole orphans and a plan for foster care was thought to be our first consideration, but further experience has shown that our greatest effort must be spent in rehabilitation work by re-establishing the child in its own home as soon as the parent or parents are again able to care for it, and in avoiding the breaking of home ties in the first instance whenever that is possible through the utilization of all the local and state facilities available."

Figures for cases handled in the six months' period, May to November, bear out the accuracy of this analysis of the Legion's present task. During that time the cases of 96 children were investigated and acted upon. The Field Secretary's statement points out that "of these 96 children only 26 were admitted to our care, the other 70 were given attention through other sources contacted by us,—either local Legion or Auxiliary Departments or community or state agencies for child care." We know of some of these instances of co-operation but had not realized how great a proportion of the Legion cases has been handled in this way. In the same period 24 children were admitted to the three Billets and 20 discharged from the Otter Lake Billet to rehabilitated families. Permanent foster homes were found for two children, all that so far have required this type of care. We anticipate that more of the temporary care will gradually be undertaken by some of the Legionnaires who have offered to adopt children, and thus do away with the removal of children to distant Billets even for short periods of time. Meanwhile, the officials in charge are undoubtedly acting wisely in not extending the use of the foster homes before they have built up strong supervisory machinery, both through addition of trained persons to the Legion staff and by the establishment of closer co-operative relationships with high-grade agencies over the country. Skilful selection of foster homes by persons capable of analyzing what each family has to give a child, physically, mentally and spiritually, followed by understanding and regular supervision, which helps the child and the family to grow to understand each other, are minimum standards that we hope the Legion will absolutely require. From the conservative record of the first six months we believe that they are placing the interests of the children first.

BIRTH RATES OF DIFFERENT CLASSES

In the New Republic for December 2d in an article, "Civilization and Population," statistical evidence is presented which tends to disprove the rather common assertion that the restriction of birth rate among the better placed classes of a country has as its corollary an overwhelming increase at the opposite end of the social scale, and that therefore the cultural gains of civilization are seriously jeopardized. The figures quoted are from an English Report on the Fertility of Marriage, based on the Census of 1911 and only recently made available. The effective fertility ratios of the several classes, that is the number of children surviving at the time of the Census, born to couples within each class, are as follows:

<i>Social Class</i>	<i>Effective Fertility Ratio</i>
I. Upper and Middle Classes.....	.96
II. Skilled Workmen.....	1.49
III. Intermediate.....	1.41
IV. Unskilled Workmen.....	1.51
V. Textile Workers.....	1.13
VI. Miners.....	1.63
VII. Agricultural Workers.....	1.47

From these figures it appears that the members of Class I, the Upper and Middle Classes, are not increasing as rapidly as the other class and that there is menace in the situation so far as this class is the best channel for the transmission of cultural gains to the children of the future. But the figures seem to show that such classes as the Skilled Workers and Miners are holding their own and that the Unskilled Workers and the Agricultural Workers, which in England are a greatly disadvantaged class, are not overbreeding at the rate they are sometimes credited with. Because of the efficiency of social work and physical hygiene in this country, operating for the benefit of the less well placed classes and tending to keep more of their children alive, similar figures in our population would be of the greatest interest. So far as we know they do not exist.

TRAVELING TEACHER IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Miss Taylor of the League's staff has recently completed a six weeks' course in case work under the auspices of the Child Placing Bureau of the State Department of Public Welfare of South Carolina. Miss Taylor assumed temporary supervision of the case work of the Child Placing Bureau, using the daily case load as a vehicle for teaching of principles of case study and treatment. Two weekly conferences were held during the period of the course. In one conference each week important phases of case work methods were discussed and in the other cases illustrating the application of methods were presented. These conferences were attended not only by the staff of the State Department but by representatives of institutions for children, the

President—HENRY W. THURSTON, New York
Secretary—C. V. WILLIAMS, Chicago
Treasurer—ALFRED F. WHITMAN, 24 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
Executive Director—C. C. CARSTENS, New York

Juvenile Court, Associated Charities, State Hospital, and other agencies concerned in the care of individuals in trouble.

Most of the case workers of the country are in intellectual accord on fundamental principles of case treatment. As yet, however, only a comparatively small number of case workers understand fully the processes by which these principles are applied to concrete cases. Only a still smaller number have acquired the skill in utilizing processes which makes the practice of case work a great art. It is to assist case workers in the children's field to a more general understanding of actual case work methods that the League provides traveling teacher service.

RAILWAY FARE VERSUS CASE WORK

The Committee on Transportation of Allied National Agencies has recently ruled on a protest of one signer of the Agreement against the action of another signer. Complications arose when a certain agency sent a widow and her ten-year-old son to another city to an older step-son after considerable correspondence and apparently complete information. After the woman arrived the agency which sent her notified the second agency that there was strong question of her moral character, and the woman herself told the step-son's wife that she was pregnant. Had such facts been known in advance, as they should have been, to the second agency and the step-son he would not have agreed to receive her and her son. Further inquiry made it seem probable that all of these facts could have been known had the sending agency made a thorough case work investigation prior to furnishing transportation. As it was, the step-son refused to keep her, though providing for her son, and the city to which she came was saddled with a burden.

One purpose of the Agreement is to insure verification that a person's prospects will not be lessened by furnishing transportation to another point. The Committee ruled that the sending agency was within the letter of the rule. But there was violation of the agreement in spirit in that the sending agency, hearing rumors of the woman's pregnancy, sent her on to a situation where she could not remain if pregnant. Likewise the receiving agency had intimations that the woman had led a questionable life in still a third city, but nevertheless did not insist on full information before agreeing to accept her. The Committee ruled that the receiving agency could not receive compensation because it was satisfied with less than full facts and therefore was partly responsible for the unfortunate situation.

League members have a direct interest in such a case as this, not only because it illustrates a situation involving a child but also because in March, 1924, the Executive Committee voted that "member agencies shall be required to subscribe to the Transportation Agreement to the extent that such Articles of Agreement affect children's work." Not all of our organization members should sign, but those that agree to do inter-society service ought certainly to support these minimum standards of case work. Ninety-eight of our member organizations are clearly of the sort that should be interested in this matter, 65 have signed. What will move the other 33? Perhaps an experience like the above, persuasion failing.

NOTES FROM THE NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

Mr. Douglas P. Falconer, of the Children's Aid and S.P.C.C. of Buffalo, raised very pertinent questions in suggesting that at the time of closing each case the following be considered:

1. What was the problem presented at the time the family came?
2. What have we done about it?
3. What have we been unable to do?
4. Why?

He doubts whether we need more new ideas and methods so much as to use those we are already familiar with in principle; for example, many troubles would disappear if we really developed the intake service we all agree is a necessary first step in dealing with a case. As a check on what we are actually doing he suggests occasional close scrutiny of cases chosen from the run of the mine. And in the interests of reality he wonders whether we ought not to publish an annual report of our failures and the reasons therefor to accompany the more usual annual report of accomplishments.

Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart, Director of the Division of Children of the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York, in speaking on "Present Limitations of our Work for Children While Temporarily Away from Their Own Homes" made it clear that the child presents fewer difficulties than do his family. From the point of view of institutions the chief problems are encouragement of parental visiting, collection of reasonable support from parents and, especially bringing about better home conditions in families relieved of responsibility for their children and enjoying newly acquired freedom. In common with many others he feels the lack of sufficiently careful intake study and sufficiently diversified facilities to care for children with venereal disease, heart trouble, mental twists and conduct difficulties.

Danger in the use of the day nursery, especially when such use merely releases the mother for the economic struggle in industry, was one of the most significant problems discussed by Miss Alice Seligsberg of the Jewish Children's Clearing Bureau, New York. She recognizes the value of day nurseries when their use is safeguarded by social case work and when emphasis is placed upon their contribution to the education of the child and family. Usually, however, this is forgotten and only the mother's immediate earning power is considered worthy of conservation.

Miss Seligsberg urges that we must recognize that investment is necessary if we would do for the child in his own home as we would do for him within the foster home or institution. To save fit mothers for motherhood is the most economical way in which to spend the money with which we would help her children.

The speaker mentioned specific limitations which exist in New York State, such as bad housing, inadequate school facilities, inadequate mothers' assistance laws, and bad industrial conditions.

WHERE ALL SOCIAL WORKERS SHOULD UNITE

We do not have to introduce to many of our members and readers of the BULLETIN the American Association of Social Workers, 130 East 22d Street, New York City, as a fair proportion of the staffs of our member organizations belong to this professional organization.

There are one or two developments, however, in the present program of the Association which we feel are of particular interest. The most important step taken by the Association within the last year has been the decision to transfer to other auspices, on or before January 1, 1927, the Vocational Bureau of the Association. A national committee of professional social workers has just been appointed and will undertake this transfer in a manner that will not jeopardize the professional interests of social workers.

In the meantime, the Executive Committee of the Association has voted to charge fees to those social workers placed in positions through the Bureau. This decision was made, first, to increase the income of the Vocational Bureau during 1926, as the appropriations which include organization members and contributions have not proved sufficient for the type of work desired, and second, in order that the Bureau at the time it is transferred to other auspices may have some source of income already established. The fee charging will go into effect January 1, 1926, and will be on the basis of 2 per cent of the first year's salary for workers placed in permanent positions and a proportionate amount for those in temporary positions.

Another interesting item is a plan to stimulate stu-

dents and others to consider social work as a career. A series of pamphlets is projected describing the four major fields of social work, namely, family case work, child welfare work, psychiatric social work and medical social work. The pamphlet on the "Vocational Aspects of Psychiatric Social Work" was published in time for the National Conference of Social Work in Denver and has been accepted enthusiastically. The pamphlet sells for twenty-five cents a copy and outlines the field of psychiatric social work, including the requirements for training, salaries paid, working conditions and experience records. Mr. Porter R. Lee of the New York School of Social Work, has written an introduction which will be used as a binder for all four of the pamphlets. This introduction is an excellent philosophical exposition of social case work.

The Association office has constant requests from social agencies in regard to salaries paid, schedules of advancement and certain other personnel policies of social agencies, and from social workers about preparation and training required for various types of service. The facts available have been quite inadequate. The study of salaries and working conditions, therefore, which was undertaken by the Association some time ago will meet this need and will be available for the membership by the time of the next annual meeting in the spring of 1926.

Our readers will be interested to know that on November 1st of this year the individual membership of the Association had reached 3,425 and the number of chapters had risen to 31 communities including more than 75 per cent of the individual membership. This represents steady and progressive accessions to membership. Nevertheless, we believe that there are staff members in the agencies and institutions which form the League who have never seriously considered becoming members of the Association.

Membership requirements are framed to admit all persons of reasonable education and supervised experience in bona fide social work organizations. The fees are nominal. The Association started as a vocational placement bureau and has grown to be the one strong organization devoted to improving the status and standards of professional social work. Lest some might think that status not in need of improvement we quote from the census of 1920 the following list of occupations, the family group in which the government has "placed" us:

"Semiprofessional Pursuits:

Abstracters, notaries, justices of peace.
Fortune tellers, hypnotists, spiritualists, etc.
Healers (except osteopaths and physicians and surgeons).
Keepers of charitable and penal institutions.
Keepers of pleasure resorts, race tracks, etc.

Officials of lodges, societies, etc.
 Religious, charity and welfare workers.
 Theatrical owners, managers and officials.
 Turfmen and sportsmen."

As a "placement" this seems to leave something to be desired in the matter of congeniality. "Replacement" in a more definitely professional group is a major aim of the Association of Social Workers. It should have our united support.

CHILD WELFARE NEWS

The New Mexico Bureau of Child Welfare, of which Miss Margaret Reeves recently became Director, has two case workers on the staff through whom the Bureau assists institutions and organizations both by investigation of specific cases and by guiding the work of all these bodies into co-operative channels. In a state as large as New Mexico every ounce of energy must be effectively used.

Mr. Paul Super, National Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Poland, visited the League office recently to secure material on child welfare, on which he is to deliver a series of lectures in the University of Warsaw. Mr. Super reports the greatest eagerness on the part of Polish students and authorities to inform themselves on American welfare work methods. They have little opportunity to read for themselves, as few of them read English and almost no social work literature has been translated into Polish except in health and nutrition in connection with the work of the American Red Cross and the Hoover feeding program.

A "Mothers' Pension" law for the District of Columbia is again proposed in a bill drafted by the Public Welfare Commission of the District for presentation in the coming Congress. The Commission is a body appointed by the District Commissioners for the purpose of recommending changes in legislation affecting public welfare in the District of Columbia.

The Boarding-Out Department of the Nursery and Child's Hospital in New York City has recently added several additional members to its staff. One of these is a special visitor for the follow-up of children who have themselves had positive reactions to tests for tuberculosis, although without active lesions, or are known to have had close association with anyone having definite symptoms of the disease. Much is expected from the intensive and detailed supervision which is being given these children under the direction of the Department's physician.

Another new activity is a weekly Behavior Clinic for the study and treatment of children who are difficult placement problems because of lying, pilfering, bed

wetting and the like. One of the promising things about this Clinic is its immediate effect on the foster mothers involved. Already there are indications that it may prove to be an important factor in preventing transfers by stimulating foster parents to persevere with children they would otherwise give up.

A two-year training course for nursery-school teachers is included in next year's curriculum at Temple University, Philadelphia. The Sunnyside Day Nursery is to be used as the practice school for the students.

Charleston, South Carolina, which has the only municipal children's case working organization in the country, has recently appointed Miss Emma Bullitt, Director of the City Department of Public Welfare, in succession to Mr. Lucius N. Ranson, resigned. Miss Bullitt has studied at the Chicago and New York Schools of Social Work and has had experience in the case work field in the Associated Charities of Newark, New Jersey and the Family Service Organization of Louisville, Kentucky.

DIRECTORY OF PSYCHIATRIC CLINICS FOR CHILDREN

The Joint Committee on Methods of Preventing Delinquency, 50 East 42d Street, New York City, has recently published a Directory of Psychiatric Clinics for Children in the United States, Price 50 cents. As is stated in the Foreword, the Directory is not a complete list of all psychiatric service to children but simply of that part of it which is organized in clinic form. Names and addresses of clinics are listed under the names of the states in which they are located, and as the entire arrangement is alphabetical information can be quickly obtained. For each clinic a statement is made as to hours, number and function of the personnel, and function of the clinic as a whole. It is analogous to the Directory of Members of the Child Welfare League of America and to the Directory of Family Social Work Societies. We wonder whether it is the forerunner of agreements as to inter-clinic service similar to agreements now working in the child welfare and family welfare fields.

We recently attended a case conference of a Child Guidance Clinic in a Western state in which the case under discussion needed interpretative work with a relative in another state about a thousand miles away. It was largely a matter of accident that a member of the conference happened to know of the clinic service through which the case work in the distant and socially unorganized state might be done. This Directory removes the element of chance from the use of this kind of information. It will be of value to all case workers.

CHILD NUTRITION

By Katharine A. Pritchett, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Price—Free.

This is a sixteen-page pamphlet drawn up for the guidance of the staffs of institutions for children. It suggests combinations of foods necessary for good nutrition and purchasable at reasonable cost. It emphasizes other conditions beside food necessary to good nutrition, such as happiness, exercise, fresh air, sleep, regularity of eating, removal of physical defects, etc. It suggests methods of economizing in the buying, storing and preparation of food. Its print is too fine to make reading entirely comfortable, but this defect is to some extent offset by arrangement of the material which aims to focus attention on most important points. The subject matter itself will repay reading by any institution staff. If all institutions planned their regimes as suggested in the pamphlet we would have progressed far along the road of better child-care.

THE ADOLESCENT GIRL

Winifred Richmond, Ph.D.
MacMillan Company. Price, \$1.25

This book of 200 pages is addressed to the average educated mother and is intended to dispel the superstition and ignorance surrounding adolescence in girls. It traces interestingly the history of ideas about adolescence and of the social customs built upon these ideas. It describes the physical and emotional changes of puberty with dispassionate common-sense. Two chapters are devoted to the Abnormal and the Delinquent Girl, problems of the Normal Girl being topically reserved for next to the last of the six chapters of the book but being actually scattered throughout other parts of the text. The material includes contributions to knowledge made by psychiatrists, psychologists, endocrinologists, sociologists, anthropologists and educators. Dr. Richmond warns her readers that she can do little more than mention the problems that seem most insistent but her attempt to do even this leaves an impression of unavoidable superficiality. We wonder whether the lay reader will not be confused by the multiplicity of problems touched upon and whether the worker of some acquaintance with physical and emotional problems may not be left unsatisfied with the brevity and oversimplicity of treatment. A bibliography is given at the end of each chapter to correct the dangers of brevity and we can but hope that the "average educated mother" will pursue some of the subjects through these channels.

The book is sufficiently suggestive of the complexity of the problems of adolescence to be of value to the beginning worker with girls in either case work agency or institution.

HAVE you read all of the League's publications? We can supply the following in such numbers as are desired:

BULLETIN No. 6.—The Need for Psychological Interpretation in the Placement of Dependent Children, by Jessie Taft, Ph.D.

Price, Fifteen Cents

BULLETIN No. 7.—What Dependent Children Need. Edited by C. V. Williams.

Price, Twenty-five Cents

BULLETIN No. 11.—The Problem of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child, by Ruth I. Workum.

Price, Fifteen Cents

CASE STUDIES—

No. 1, Edited by Miss Georgia G. Ralph. The service given by a child-placing agency to a family with three small children where the mother was in need of sanatorium care. In Three Parts.

Price, Thirty Cents (complete)

Twenty-five or more copies, Twenty-five Cents Each

No. 2, A Study of the Experience of a Nursery School in Training a Child Adopted from an Institution, by Helen T. Woolley, Ph.D.

Price, Twenty-five Cents

Ten or more copies, Fifteen Cents Each

ENCLOSURES

(Sent to members of League only)

1. List of League's Committee of One Hundred.
2. Report of Fall Conference Held for New York City Members of the Committee of One Hundred of the League.
3. Leaflet of League.
4. Pamphlet entitled "Child Nutrition, Less Waste, Better Health," by Katharine A. Pritchett, Department of Welfare of Pennsylvania. Commented upon in this issue of the BULLETIN.
5. December Number of "Information Exchange."

CHANGES FOR DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA.—Juvenile Protective Association of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles. New address, 213 South Broadway.

GEORGIA.—Georgia Children's Home Society, Atlanta. Mr. Roy Stockwell, Superintendent, to succeed Mr. Joseph C. Logan, resigned.

NEBRASKA.—Nebraska Children's Home Society, Omaha. Mr. George A. Sheafe, Superintendent, to succeed Rev. R. B. Ralls, resigned.

TEXAS.—Texas Children's Home and Aid Society, Fort Worth. Mr. Roy Stockwell, Superintendent, resigned.

WASHINGTON.—Washington Children's Home Society, Seattle. Rev. R. B. Ralls, Superintendent, to succeed Mr. George A. Sheafe, resigned.

WISCONSIN.—Wisconsin Children's Home Society, Milwaukee. New address, 2825 Cedar Street.

INTER-CITY CONFERENCE ON ILLEGITIMACY BULLETIN

President: MRS. RUTH I. WORKUM, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Vice-President: C. V. WILLIAMS, Chicago, Illinois.

Secretary and Treasurer: MISS ELIZABETH YERXA, Madison, Wis.

FEDERAL STUDY OF ILLEGITIMACY

The Federal Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor is working on an interesting study under the direction of Miss A. Madorah Donahue entitled "Study of Results of Care of Children Born out of Wedlock Who Have Been Reared by Relatives." Many of the histories which have been studied were of young men and women who had been placed with relatives as children. The purpose of the study has been to obtain information from case histories which will show the effects on the child and on the mother of the plan of keeping them together. The Bureau has aimed to collect as large a number as possible of case histories. The outline which was suggested for the histories is interesting and could perhaps be used by all agencies working with the unmarried mother and the illegitimate child. It is as follows:

Name of agency or institution; City:
 Year of child's birth; Sex of child; Race or nationality of mother and father;
 Ages of mother and father at birth of child;
 Number of years agency or institution has had contact;
 State whether contact has been continuous or intermittent.
 State the different periods of care, giving length of time and reason for closing and re-opening case.
 Who referred case to agency or institution? Reason for referring.

Mother's Status and General Circumstances when Case was Referred:

Was she a married woman illegitimately pregnant; single, widow, divorcee? How old was she? Had the child been born? What was her economic situation? What was the attitude of her family and what was her relation to them? What was the mother's plan at that time?

Mother's Background:

Her character, education, health; her attitude toward keeping her child; the determining factor in influencing her to keep her baby; mentality (state whether determined by mental examination or judgment of worker). Work history and occupation before birth of child.

Father's Background:

Character, education, health, mentality, occupation and wages, was he single, married man living with his family, divorced, separated, or deserting.

Chronological History of Case to the Present Time:

Plan of the agency or institution for the mother and the baby when they were discharged.

The relation between mother and child through the years.

Various plans for them—mother's employment and factors governing it; living conditions—use of boarding homes and institutions; acceptance of child by relatives.

Child's education; health; mentality (state whether determined by mental examination or a matter of opinion of worker).

Paternal responsibility—if assumed, by what means—marriage, agreement to support child; compelled by Court to support child; contact with child and with mother.

Present Status of Mother and Child:

When and under what conditions each is living at present. If the mother has married, is her husband the child's father, or another man? How old was the child when the mother married? State the effect on the child of the marriage. Attitude of step-father toward the child and the child's relation to him.

Does the child know of his illegitimate birth? If so, when and how was he told of it? How did he react to the knowledge and what has been its subsequent effect on him?

If the mother is still single, what is her ostensible status in her community? If her true status and that of her child are known, what is the attitude of the community toward each—particularly as expressed in the school, church, Sunday school, on the playground, in those relationships which constitute the child's world?

Future plans for the child.

Mother's attitude toward having kept her child.

Miss Henrietta J. Lund, of the Children's Bureau of North Dakota, sends the following report:

"Since the passage of the Uniform Illegitimacy Act in North Dakota, it has been possible for the first time to give state-wide attention to the problem of the unmarried mother.

"Reports of illegitimate births come to the Children's Bureau from the hospitals directly, and, by special arrangement, from the Department of Health. In this way the Bureau has fairly accurate information as to the extent of the problem. An effort is made to meet the mother and to assist her in establishing paternity and securing support for the child.

"The agencies in the state caring for the unmarried mother and her child are uniting on minimum standards of work, and placing special stress on the need of follow-up.

"It is no longer an easy matter in the state, and should not be, for unmarried mothers to give away their babies. There has been a noticeable decrease in the number of illegitimate children left with Child Placing Agencies and fewer separations of mother and child."

